The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,595—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 68
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 400
Second Class passage ..... „ 256

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

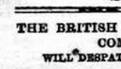
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 26th of each Month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	230	60	Without Wine
Port Said	410	260	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	590	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable deviation will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

	Rs.		
F	11	per barrel	25 lbs. each.
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9	per dozen lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

he above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

For Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 8, Pir Muckna near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd Aug.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Rabot ..... 1st Sept.
ANCONA	3260	600	R. G. Stead ..... 15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	560	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS,
BEING NOTES OF A HOLIDAY TOUR IN AUSTRALIA.
BY
HENRY CORNISH.

Handsomely Bound, Cloth Gilt, Rs. 3; Post free, Rs. 3-4.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY on THURSDAY, the 21st August:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
F. R. THOMSON, pro Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 9th August 1879.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3	feet	each Rs.	9	0
7 „	4½ „	„ „	14	0
8 „	5 „	„ „	20	0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide.....per yard „ 6 8

Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each „ 22 8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BILLIARD MATCH.—The third part of the MATCH of 3,000 up for a SILVER CUP will be PLAYED THIS EVENING at the WAVERLEY HOTEL.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, in or near the Fort, for Rs. 150 to Rs. 175. Apply to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGINEER who has a thorough knowledge of Hydraulic Presses and Engines. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

BASS'S BEER in WOOD at Rs. 75 per Hhd. Cash; SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY at Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to W. J. GIBBAL, Forbes Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Re. 1-4-0 per lb. PEARCE, 23, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MAHARAJA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from MAULMAIN, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Rocco, ARRIVED in Bombay harbour on the 20th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHTS (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the Firm and Style of BEST and Co.

A. V. DUNLOP BEST.
J. McLINTOCK.

Madras, 9th August 1879.

THE undersigned have received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of BASS'S BEER IN WOOD. Price Rs. 75 per Hogshead.

WARDEN & Co.

Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENTS WANTED for the SALE of ICE at Colaba, Byculla, Pydhonee, Dhobi Talao, Crawford Market, and Malabar Hill. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. D. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

IF the Bay Australian Gelding PUTNEY, believed to be the property of Lieut. GEORGE M'FARRELL, Adjutant H. H. Nizam's African Body Guard, and left with us at Livery since the 13th February last by Mr. J. RAINSFORD, is not REMOVED, and ALL HIS EXPENSES for LIVERY, &c., DEFRAYED to the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, he will be SOLD at their RISK by PUBLIC AUCTION at BENNETT and Co., on the same date to the highest bidder, and both the above-named parties will be amenable for any loss arising therefrom.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Veterinary and Livery Stables, Churney Road, Bombay, 20th August 1879.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting on the 14th instant, will be held here at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 24th instant.

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 14th instant, will be held here at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 28th instant.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th August 1879.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held here at 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, 28th instant, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction will be asked to the scale of fees (as circulated to the Members of the Corporation) to be levied in the Engineering Department.
2. Sanction will be asked to the following payment from surplus Cash Balance:

Excess on account of charges for conveyance of meat from Bandora consequent on additional first charges, high rate of fodder and sickness of bullocks	Rs. 17,500	0 0
Amount due to Hajee Cassum Joosub for construction of the Marine Street Sewer	25,772	8 11
Cost of extra coal required at Love Grove Pumping Station, consequent on the increased pumping which has to be done owing to the introduction of the Tulsee Water Supply	10,060	0 0
	Rs. 53,332	8 11

Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1879.
Health Officer's Report on the mortality of Cammatesopoora, more especially in 1878.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 26th August 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, for the SUPPLY for one year at this Port, by contract of the ARTICLES for use in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS OF H. M. INDIAN TROOPSHIPS, specified in a schedule which can be seen at this office.

In tendering the price of Bullocks and Sheep, the weight of the animals should be specified.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each copy, to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles for use in the General Mess of H. M. Indian Troopships,"

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 20th August 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, for the SUPPLY for one year at this Port by contract of BEEF, BULLOCKS, VEGETABLES and SOFT BREAD for the RATIONS of the CREWS and the TROOPS embarked in H. M. INDIAN TROOPSHIPS, specified in a schedule which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping season on board the five Indian Troopships.

In tendering the price of Bullocks and Sheep, the weight of the animals should be specified.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each copy, to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles for the Rations of the Crews and the Troops embarked in H. M. Indian Troopships."

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer,

I. G. Dockyard, Pombay, 20th August 1879.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT with CODICIL of GOOLAULLY SUCHOOANEE, deceased, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.

ALLIBHY SUCHOOBHY and MAHOMEDBHY SUCHOOBHY, the Executors named in the said Last Will and Testament ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named applicants, as such Executors as aforesaid, have applied to the High Court, Bombay, for PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament with Codicil of the above-named Goolamally Suchoobanee, deceased.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1879.

MORESHVAR LUKSHMANJI,
Applicants' Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW CAPTAIN, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

DINSHAW DARASHA CAPTAIN and BOMONJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants ..... Applicants.

PURSUANT to Act No. X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, intituled "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," and to Act No. XVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, intituled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of the above-named RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW CAPTAIN, deceased, (who died on the 13th day of July, 1878, and whose will was proved by the above-named DINSHAW DARASHA CAPTAIN and BOMONJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, two of the Executors therein named, on the 1st day of October, 1878, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) are hereby required to SEND in the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the said Executors at the offices of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 31st day of September now next ensuing. AND NOTICE is hereby also given, that after that day the said Executors will proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said Testator, Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw Captain, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the ASSETS or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not have had notice, ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the said deceased, or having PROPERTY of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 20th day of August 1879.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executors,
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scoth Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Iris his known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

REACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a well selected and perfectly New Stock of Goods in the above Department. Fancy Coatings of the best manufacture and the most approved fashionable styles.

Angola and Cheviot Suitings specially for Monsoon wear. Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills and Hollands of all kinds.

Patterns with instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

OUTFITTERS.

W. NEWMAN & CO.,

CALCUTTA.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DAINTY DISHES

FOR

INDIAN TABLES.

ENGLISH EDITION, SIX RUPEES; POSTAGE, SIX ANNAS. URDU EDITION, THREE RUPEES; POSTAGE, SIX ANNAS.

THE PIONEER.—"The work ought certainly to be received with cordiality and encouragement by all persons who are anxious to see a reformed state of things in the English Kitchen in India. The author of the book has established an additional claim upon the gratitude of the public for having brought out, simultaneously with her English edition, another in the Urdu character for the use of native servants. * * * There is a quantity of good, sterling counsel to be found in the pages of DAINTY DISHES."

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INDIAN DAILY NEWS.—* * * "The book is full of instruction for the preparation of these in all the variety that the pallid taste of Indian residents can reasonably require."

STATESMAN.—"The book is a positive mine of information upon the subject of which it treats, and is sure to find a place in the library of every Anglo-Indian household."

HIMALAYA CHRONICLE.—"The arrangement of the book is excellent, for the amazing number of recipes are written concisely, and a convenient *Menu* is given for a party of four up to a party of ten."

THE ASIAN.—"It is by studying such a work that the sportsman, when reduced to cooking his own dinner, will learn best how to do it."

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

A PERFECT PROTECTION FOR WEAR IN

THE JUNGLE, OUTSTATION OR HILLS.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14	0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14	0
Extra quality, made with Double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14	8
Extra Stout, with Double Cork Body	16	0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes, and Chains for above	12	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9	8
Drab Felt Helmets	12	8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18	0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, for solid protection	18	0
Ladies' Felt Helmets, Extra Light, Good Shape and perfect protection	12	8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.— Ladies'	18	0
Gents'	18	0

SOLID PITH HELMETS.
THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4	8
Ladies' Riding	6	8
Gents' Shooting	6	8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

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S. ROSE & CO,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England;

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a Staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect therepairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1879, at 6 p.m., instead of SATURDAY, the 23rd.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

13th August, 1879.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to,

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FISSE THIRION & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS celebrated wine so largely in demand in Calcutta is to be obtained from us at Rs. 40 per doz. qts. and Rs. 45 for two doz. pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ELIZABETH ANNETTE RICHARDSON, formerly of Upper Portland place, in the County of Middlesex, but late of Lansdown Villa, Millbrook, in the County of Southampton, Spinster, deceased, died on the 14th day of October, 1878, at Millbrook, in the County of Southampton aforesaid, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of her PROPERTY and CREDITS in India, were on the 4th day of August, 1879, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED VANSITTART FRERE, one of the Solicitors of the said Court, as Attorney to ALEXANDER CROMBIE, the Reverend FRANCIS CROMBIE, and ARTHUR TURNOUR ATCHISON, the Executors named in the Will and Codicil of the above-named deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said deceased are required to SEND IN PARTICULARS of the same in WRITING WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to us, at our Office, at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Alfred Vansittart Frere will REMIT the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased to the said Alexander Crombie, the Reverend Francis Crombie, and Arthur Atchison as Executors as aforesaid, at Southampton, in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 6th day of August 1879.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys to the Administrators.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,

PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION

BY

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH AUGUST 1879.

THE commercial telegrams from home of yesterday's date advise few movements of any kind, and business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme.

Consols in London remain unaltered at 97⅜, French Rentes at 117, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78½ for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a half.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is unchanged, and Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £36, but Cochin has declined £2, standing now at £46 per ton. Linseed is steady; Rapeseed quiet at unaltered values.

Tile Copper is quoted £1 per ton lower; Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, Reuter repeating last Friday's quotations; but the market is still as we reported yesterday, very irregular, producers who are under order being firm, while those working for stock are open to accept comparatively low prices.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot quotations are all unchanged, but we hear of quotations for Surats to arrive, a thing almost unknown for some months past. In New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 11¼ cents, but November shipment has recovered from 10·27 to 10·30 cents per lb.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 51¾d., a decline of 1-16d. per oz. from the previous day's quotation, and we hear from private sources that the market is weak at that.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount, which still stand at 4 per cent. on fixed and 5 per cent. on demand loans, secured by Government Paper.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at yesterday's quotations, and no movement has occurred during the day, although the tendency, if anything, is easier, the Banks being more willing buyers than sellers of bills. As usual on a Wednesday there has been very little actual business done pending news of to-day's biddings for Council drafts on India. The general idea seems to be that an average of about 1s. 7⅛d. will be maintained, in which case we are not likely to see any important movement in rates for this mail. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	....1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 8 " "	....1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	....1s. 8 3-16d.	"
France 3 " "	....2·12½ to 2.13	"

On Calcutta, there is no alteration, demand bills being still quoted at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER still comes weak from Calcutta, and is dull here at barely previous rates. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93¾ to Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 to ¼.

SHARES.—The market continues very quiet with nothing of any importance doing. Bank, Land, and Press shares are all unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and an advance of Rs. 10 in Great Eastern.

COTTON has again been in fair demand for the Continent, and purchases to the extent of about 700 bales are reported for export, consisting of Fair Omra at Rs. 193, Fully Fair at Rs. 203, Fully Good Fair at Rs. 211 to Rs. 213, and Barely Good at Rs. 215. We still quote the same prices, viz :—

Good Omra	.....	Rs. 217 per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	.....	" 213 "
G. F. do	.....	" 208 "
Good Dholleras	(nominal).	" 219 "
F. G. F. do	.....	" 214 "
G. F. do	.....	" 207 "

SEEDS are firm with rather more doing for export. We quote :—Linseed, Rs. 7-1 ; Gujarat Rapeseed, Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue quiet with very little doing. For Liverpool we quote by steam 22s. 6d. for measurement, 15s. for Seeds and by sail 20s. per ton. For London yesterday engagements were made by P. and O. of about 500 tons Seeds at 13s. 9d. to 15s. Relets have been done for Genoa and Marseilles at 22s. 6d., and the quotation for Trieste and Venice is 20s. per ton, both payable here at par.

In PIECE GOODS there is no actual change to report. From the bazaar the clearances are still very limited, but considerable confidence continues to be shown in the future of the markets, dealers being fair buyers at previous rates.

COALS remain quiet and unchanged. There are buyers to arrive at low rates but no sellers, and on the spot the demand is very light.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	660
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	660
National Bank of India.	87,830	£25 £12-10-[illegible]	6 do	10	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	38,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Ballary	178	1,000	25	25	470
Bawaney Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	25
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80 do	250
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	883	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co.	800	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Hafeezi Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	180
Prince of W. Press Co.	120		1,200	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	503
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	490

* Per Share for the 1f-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	,000	all	15 ps*	830
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	117
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	50	975
Alliance Spinning	2,500	2,500	all	80 p.	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	62
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	80	2,000	1,000	do	200
Bombay United	80	1,000	all	do	695
Byculla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	8.5
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	850
Dharamsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	1,175
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	750
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	977	1,000	all	do	723
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	00	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	784	1,000	all	do	560
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	525
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	80	1,250	all	do	190
Madras U. Spinning	43	100	50	50 p.s.	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Morarjee Spinning	1,04	1,000	all	Nil	869
Masagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	85
National S. and W. Co. of India	95	1,000	all	do	560
Oriental	4,000	1,000	all	do	540
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,25	all	do	40
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soondersbas Spinning	68	1,000	all	do	475
Do. do. 4 Shares	200	1,250	all	do	720
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	50	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	52	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the h 1f-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	20	2,000	1,70	Nil	} nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,25	412	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Hamilton S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerial S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅝	8·0 5 p. ct	300
Do. New £10 Shares	..	£20	15	9·14 6 do	28
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7·3 do	72
Ditto	..	£20	3	11·12 1 do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,10
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19	6·12 6 do	280

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,940
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	53
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1220	100	100	10 p.s.	116
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	460
Indian and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p.s.	270
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,00	200	100	7½ p.s.	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p.s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	2,000	1,000	85 p.s.	915ex div.
Thacker and Co. Limited	1,00	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Thacker and Co. Limited	1,80	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
ogas Patent Slip Co.	1,80	250	all	p.ct	15

BOBMAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th August 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,323	0	0
Merchandize	30,795	0	0
Telegraph	321	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs...	61,580	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,791	0	0
Merchandize	11,211	0	0
Telegraph	353	0	0
Other Receipts	51	0	0
Total Rs...	42,006	0	0
Increase Rs...	19,574	0	0

Increase in 1879 is chiefly owing to the break in the Narbada Bridge in the corresponding period of 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain H. Carter, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE SHIP AGNES SUTHERLAND, 1,133 tons, Captain G. Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (10th May), with a cargo of 1,622 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MAGGIE E. SEED, 1,364 tons, Captain C. Whitting, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (7th May), with a cargo of 1,984 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. OCCONADA, 547 tons, Captain Morris, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Captain Harris, Captain Gray, and 22 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain G. Perrins, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Venice (25th July), brought the following cargo : —6 cases cochineal, 5 cases provision, 15 bales twist, 7 cases glass beads, 355 packages piece goods, 23 packages colour and paint, 3 cases glassware, 121 boxes silver, 1 box silver coins, 3 boxes specie, 24 packages skulkurra, 1 box pearls, 23 packages wax, 10 packages almonds, 7 packages gum, and many packages merchandise.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s S. S. ASSIRIA, 1,136, tons, Capt. in G. A. Rocco, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (24th July), with the following passengers :—Captain L. N. Moore, Colonel A. D. Olay, Mr. H. Cooke, and 8 deck. She brought the following cargo : —From Bordeaux.—152 cases corks, 1 casks and 2,717 cases liquor, 3 cases medicine, and 20 cases plums. From London.—30 cases wine, 590 barrels red lead, 43 packages piece goods, 83 casks beer, 287 packages merchandise, 250 bundles steel iron, 7 cases envelops, 15 cases brass, 50 bales cotton, 481 bars and 70 bundles iron, 125 cases candles, 22 bales twist, 4 packages colour and paint, 170 casks nails, and 127 packages papers. From Marseilles—1 case saffron, 1 package wine, 721 slabs spelter, 1 case silk, 2 packages piece goods, 11 packages goods, 10 packages sugar, and 2 cases copper. From Genoa—31 cases piece goods, 10 cases papers, 4 cases wire, 34 cases glassware, 20 cases butter, 1 case coral, 1 case liquor, 1 case gum, 1 case wine, and 22 packages goods. From Aden —75 packages medicine, and 104 packages goods.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Venetia (s)	Perrins	Venice, July 25.
20	Assiria (s)	Rocco	Genoa, July 24.
	Maggie E. Seed	Whitting	N. Shields, May 7.
	Agnes Sutherland	Sutherland	Liverpool, May 10.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
20	August (s)	Bjerk	Cocanada.
	Cocoanada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship King Arthur, Carter, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assiria, to Genoa.
Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
15	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton, July 10.
17	Madura (s)	Hay	Bombay, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15.—Steamers Chyebassa and Maharani. Ship Maclaurin.
Aug. 16.—Steamers Duke of Devonshire and Ethiopia. Ships City of Lucknow, Lord Lyndhurst and Star of Brunswick. Pauline.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pekin—Miss Gibson. Dr Menzies, Mr Jones, Mr Michaelson, Mr Jouberts, Mr Jellicoe.
Per Madura—Mr Jennings, Mr Sterne.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
16	Statelie	.....	Moulmein
17	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon and N P.
	Baghdad (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
16	Shah Ishan (s)	.....	Rangoon and N P.
17	Dorunda (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Oriental, from Rangoon.—Lieut Archibald. From Imlipatam—Mr Collard.
Per s s Baghdad, from Calcutta.—Misses Hatchel and Coles, Mr Pater, and Mr Dunn. From Gopaulpore—Mr Mrs King. From Cocoanada—Mr J Kearney.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Victoria, rs, Mendozoma, from Sea.
14 Sea Gull, H M., s, Heron, from Mussowa.
15 Statesman, ss, Hugh s, from Liverpool.
19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
2 Godavery, ss, Miner, from Mauritius.
3 Calabria, ss, Hyde, from London.
5 India, ss, Russell, from Bombay.
8 Godavery, ss, Burn, from Perim—wreck.
5 Nautilus, G Gunboat, Dreager, from Port Said.
5 Ashburne, ss, Hall, from Pondicherry.
10 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from London.
6 Java, ss, Pratt, from London.
8 Beaconsfield, ss, Davison, from Calcutta
9 Legis ator, ss, Burley, from Bassein.
8 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
8 Princess, Mary, ss, Hissink, from Batavia.
9 Wyberton, ss, McMoutry, from Batavia.
9 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Shanghai.
10 Creuse, F T Ship, Cardonneau, from Toulon.
10 Var, ss, Hardy, from New Caledonia.
11 Branksome Hall, ss, Collins, from Bombay.
11 Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
11 Ariadne, G M War, Werner, from Batavia.
11 Assiria, ss, Serra, from Genoa.
12 Maculla, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
12 Agra, ss, Hansard, from Kurrachee.
12 Septima, ss, Hassenau, from Yambo.
12 Prince Hendrik, ss, Brast, from Amsterdam.
12 Sendre, F T ship, Vilenauve, from New Caledonia.
12 Geelong, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6 Ashburne, ss, Hall, to Marseilles.
6 Kashgar, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
6 Calabria, ss, Hyde, to Zanzibar.
7 Java, ss, Pratt, to Kurrachee.
8 Beaconsfield, ss, Davison, to London.
8 Legislator, ss, Burley, to Port Said P O.
8 Prince Mary, ss, Hissink, to Amsterdam.
9 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.
9 Wyberton, ss, Mc Moutry, to Amsterdam.
9 Khedive, ss, Steward, to London.
11 Nautilus, G Gunboat, Dragger, to Singapore.
12 Godavery, ss, Miner, to Mauritius.
12 Creuse, F T ship, Cardonneau, to New Caledonia.
12 Var, ss, Hardy, to Port Vendry.
12 Branksome Hall, ss, Collins, to Liverpool.
12 Ariadne, G M War, Weener, to Kiel.
12 Assiria, ss, Serra, to Bombay.
12 Maculla, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
12 Prince Hendrik, ss, Brast, to Batavia.
13 Agra, ss, Hansard, to London.
13 Geelong, ss, Stewart, to Venice.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Victoria, ss, Mendozoma, from Sea.
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Mussowa.
Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.
Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Thesaly, ss, Rhrn, from Perim—wreck.
Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
Septima, ss, Hassenau, from Yambo.
Sendre, F T ship, Vilenauve, to New Caledonia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—100 cases copper sheets and 1,467 casks copper tile, bitchie, Stuart and Co; 4 hogsheads claret, The Bombay Club.
Italia s—20 casks china clay, Tyebally Moorad ally.

FROM LONDON.

Dunnbale Castle s—35 runlets tar and 20 barrels pitch, Comerey Prenjee ; 21 packages tobacco and 145 kegs iron rose nails, Hassumally Lallmeya ; 10 casks ink, Essoofally Ebrahjee.
Teheran s—6 cases mosseb, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lombardy s—20 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—12 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Anglia s—6 cases whiskey, C B cursetjee and Co.
Kashgar s—4 casks glassware, Thomson and Taylor ; 28 cases champagne, W Watson and Co ; 17 casks earthenware, Watson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—4 casks white zinc paint, M M Mody and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assria s—50 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Singapore s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—309 cwts myrabollams and 15 bales rags, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 73 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 90 bales wool, and 49 bales cotton, C J Khambatta ; 82 bales wool, Keeka Khosel ; 137 cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Rydall Hall s—190 cwts buffalo horns, Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—4 5 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,195 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durveshi ; 53½ cwts cloves (late), Ebrahim Dossa ; 12 bales carpets, Khaliffanbhoy Damasee ; 4 bales carpets, Jewraz Mareally ; 8 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 28 bales skins, Dost Mahamed Hassumbhoy ; 40 cwts deer horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasson.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—1 bag coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—65 bales hides, P and O S N Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 18.

Cockell, Surg Major, from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 19.

Whistler, Lieut. 2nd Infantry H G, on leave, from Ellichpur.
Clay, Col, 40th Regt, from leave, from England.
Mosse, Major, Dy Ast Adjt Genl of Musketry, from leave, from England.
Macbay, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Neill, C ptain, C I Horse, from leave, from England.
Boyd, Vet Surg, to join, from England.

AUGUST 20.

Champion, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Mose, 2nd Lieut, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.
White, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Banning, Lieut, 8 h Regt, on leave, from Murree.
Badcock, Captain, Comt Dept, on leave, from Afghanistan.
Murray, Major, R A, on duty, from Peshawar.
Winter, Lieut, 99th Regt, on duty, from Morar.
Whistler, Lieut, 99th Regt, on duty, from Morar.
Hart, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Naini Tal.
Forbes, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sibore.
Colquhoun, Captain, R A, on leave, from Kurram Valley.
Barstow, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Ali Kheyl.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Kuper, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 20.

Morris, Lieut Col, 15th Bombay N I, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Robson, Captain, R A, on duty, to Newmuch.
Eagar, 2nd Lieut, 33rd Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Clay, Col, 40th Regt, to join, to Morara.
Mosse, Major, Dy Ast Adjt Genl of Musketry to join.
Neill, Captain, C I Horse, to join, to Angur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 16.)

Lieut Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

The Hon G C Paul, Advocate-General for Bengal, is granted furlough for eight months.

The services of Surgeon Browne, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr Olive, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.

Mr Greig, Conservator of Forests of the Central Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed, to act as Conservator of Forests of the Oudh Circle.

Mr G F Meiklejohn is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

Privilege leave having been granted to Mr W Waterfield, Mr James Westland has been appointed to officiate, during Mr W Waterfield's absence, as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and Mr C R C Kirmander, to officiate, vice Mr Westland, as Accountant General, Bengal.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps : Lieut Worlledge, 45th Foot, Wing Officer, 7th N I.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years, service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain. Lieut Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps.

Indian Army—The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major. Captain W G Smith, General List, Infantry.

Brevet—The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service, as substantive Lieut-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, Lieut-Col Davies, Madras Staff Corps.

The promotion to Brevet Major of Captain E P Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled.

Captain (local Major) Gifford, 13th Hussars, Officiating Brigade-Major, Lucknow, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment.

Lieut-Col Welsh, is re-appointed to be Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, for a period of three years.

Captain Murray, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class.

Major Cargill, Comaissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class.

Captain Murray, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class.

Punjab Frontier Force, No. 2 Mountain Battery—Captain Bloudfield, Royal Artillery, to be Captain and Commandant.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery—Lieut Wace, Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Subaltern ; Lieut Anderson, Royal Artillery, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Captain Davidson, Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Squadron Commander ; Lieut Mardall, Squadron Officer, and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 37th N I, for one year, 24 days. Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Bhopaul Battalion, for one year, eight days. Captain Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, and Adjutant, 1st Goorkha Regiment, for one year and 277 days. Captain Wright, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P W Department, for two years.

The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £526 8-0. Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Spilsbury, Bengal staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burma.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service :—

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Staples, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456-5, capitalized value of annuity £5,781.

The services of the Rev James Jollie, of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The services of Surgeon J F Corbett, M D, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Lieut Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is granted two months' special leave in India.

Mr Lucke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the North Eastern System of State Railways to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Norman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, will retire from the service.

Mr Hoyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is attached to the office of the accountant General, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

That portion of P W Department Notification which transfers Mr Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch State Railway to the Western System of State Railways, is cancelled.

Mr Watson, Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Department.

Mr Mellor, Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, at present employed as Port Storekeeper, Bombay, is appointed to succeed Mr Watson as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, at Calcutta.

Mr Wood, Stock Verifier for State Railways, to be Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department at Bombay, with the rank of Storekeeper, 1st Grade.

Mr Hiley, Storekeeper, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, to be Stock Verifier for State Railways.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 19th August, 1879.

The following promotion is sanctioned by Government, viz, G W Forrest, Esq., to be First Lieutenant in letter H Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....24th, 8h. 3'0m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Th. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	{ 1 14 m { 1 33 a	7 16 m 7 40 a
Fri. 22	.....	5 44	6 21	{ 1 55 m { 1 57 a	7 55 m 8 20 a
Sat. 23	.....	5 44	6 20	{ 2 43 m { 2 35 a	8 42 m 9 7 a
Sun. 24	11 Sunday after Trinity St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	{ 3 44 m { 3 21 a	9 35 m 10 5 a
Mon. 25	.....	5 45	6 19	{ 5 0 m { 4 17 a	10 44 m 11 14 a
Tues. 26	English Mail expected.	5 45	6 18	{ 6 25 m { 5 43 a	0 42 m .....
Wed. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	{ 7 53 m { 7 40 a	1 58 a 1 58 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECIALE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—GORE—July 30th, at Arthur Harvey Davis, Colonel, Bombay Army, to Blanche Gore.
WYLLIE—CAREW—July 31st, at Vevey Vand, Switzerland, Lionel Wyllie, Esquire, of Carlton Hill, London, to Marien Anny, second daughter of George O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, Officiating Superintendent of Marine, Bombay. No cards.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WARD—August 20th, at The Hive, Margaon, the wife of Mr. J. B. R. Ward, Preventive Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONINGHAM—August 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major W. Coningham, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
MACINNES—August 14th, at Coorg, the wife of Angus MacInnes, of a daughter.
SIMON—August 17th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. S. J. Simon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—DALY—August 14th, at Umballa, by the Revd Irwin-Huggins, Chaplain of Umballa, Herbert Boyd, M.D., Surgeon, 14th Sikhs, to Annie C. Daly, daughter of F. D. Daly, Esq.

DEATHS.

DE DONCKER—At Madras, Amelia Maude, daughter of Emile Doncker, aged 2 years.
PE-HEAROW—August 9th, at Donald Town, Robert Penhearow son of the late D. Penhearow, of cholera.
ROWLANDSO n—At Mangalore, Walter Charles, infant son of Walter Rowlandson, aged 1 year.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* prides itself on being "the recognised organ of the army and "the champion of its interests and reputation;" and yet we should like to know what respect the officers of the Services can have for a paper that has taken up such a contemptible position as that adopted by our contemporary with reference to Captain Carey, whose case is now exciting such interest all over the world wherever British troops are quartered. On the 28th June the journal in question had a leader on the subject, in which we were glad to see that it had the courage to stand up for strict justice. Within a week, however, its opinions were all changed. It had joined the ranks of the fanatics who could see nothing in Captain Carey's conduct but shameless cowardice, and lent the weight of its influence in respect to army matters to turn the scale of unprofessional opinion in England against him. Said our contemporary on that occasion :—"The statements alike of the surviving "troopers and of Captain Carey himself show "that as soon as the Zulus fired a volley the "only thought on the part of everyone was to "escape. Captain Carey should have repressed "all tendency to panic, have brought up the "rear himself, and have looked about him to "see if any of the detachment were in need of "his help." "His coolness would have "exercised an immediate effect on the troopers, "and even had these continued their headlong "flight he alone could have given to the Prince, "the friendly native, and the trooper Rogers a "fair chance of escape." "Captain Carey led "the fugit

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.

YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 20, 5-40 p. m.

Bar Silver closed to-day at 51¾d. per ounce, at which rate the market remains steady.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India held this afternoon, tenders at 1s. 7 15 16d. received 98 per cent., all above that figure in full.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OPENING OF THE KAISER-I-HIND BRIDGE AT RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, AUG. 20.

The imposing ceremonies of the opening of the new wing of the Rajkumar College and the Kaiser-i-Hind bridge took place yesterday in the College central hall before a large gathering. Colonel Barton and the Chief of Bhavnagar, at whose expense the works have been constructed, sat on a dais. Mr. Booth, the State Engineer, having read the report, the Political Agent addressed the Darbar, warmly praising His Highness' munificence. The Chief made an appropriate reply. Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, having thanked His Highness in an eloquent speech, the assembly proceeded to the bridge, which was declared open amid loud cheers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPENING OF THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a Liberal demonstration at Chester yesterday, which was the opening of the electoral campaign, vehemently denounced the foreign policy of the Government which, he said, he believed will be the Liberal watchword at the forthcoming elections.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at a similar demonstration at Chelsea, minutely criticised our foreign policy, and was of opinion that the Government only maintained its position because it contrived to spread the notion that it was mindful of the dignity of England.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS,

LONDON, AUG. 20.

A Royal Warrant has been issued establishing a reserve of officers for the Army Service Corps.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's S. S. Gwalior, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay to-day at 12 noon.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sunats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-6
40's Mule Twist	6-0½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117
Bar Silver	51¾

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 19, 9 A.M.

Mail steamer Tanjore, from Bombay arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			...1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs	3	,, ,,	...2-12¼ to 213	,,

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	47 43	56 15	53 1
19 Tuesday	0 65	...	...
20 Wednesday	1 00	2 47	...
Total	49 28	58 5	60 48
Fall up to 20th Aug. 1878	83 91	93 15	91 35
Do. to 20th Aug. 1877	49 12	38 14	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 20.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 10 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind W. 5; thermometer 76; barometer 29·854. Fall of rain 2 inches and 56 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th—Weather rainy; wind N.W.N.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 4 inches 76 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

BROACH.

	In.	Cts.
Previously Registered	20	61
August 12	0	16
,, 13	0	25
,, 14	0	25
,, 15	0	75
,, 16	0	30
,, 17	0	9
Total	22	41

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 15.

(As taken at 10 A M)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea level.	Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·506	−032	96·8	+2·0	80·6		48 — 5		S E	5	4	...
Kurrachee	29·612	−057	83·5	−0·5	76·3		70 + 1		S S W	20	9	...
Deesa ...	29·681	−035	77·7	−2·0	76·7		95 + 8		W	14	10	0·41
Rajkot ..	29·664	−055	82·1	+5·0	76·1		75 —11		W	22	10	0·19
Surat	29·687	−051	79·6	+1·6	85·5		44 — 51		S W	7	10	0·50
Bombay...	29·781	−039	79·0	+2·5	77·0		91 — 4		W S W	23	10	1·47
Goa *	29·853	−024	78·0		76·0		91 0		S W	7	9	1·54
Akola.....	29·716	−031	78·2	−1·0	73·6		80 −10		W S W	7	10	0·31
Belgaum..	29·897	−027	68 9		0 67·6		93 — 3		W	9	10	0·68

WEATHER REMARKS.

Kurrachee—Strong wind.

Deesa—Overcast with rain; passing showers during day.

Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; moist and muggy.

Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.

Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Goa*—Heavy rain; Continuous rain.

Akola—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Belgaum—Overcast; no let an lmoke.y.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·735
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·963
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, NNW. W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours { from midnight to midnight.	273 [SW.
Fall of Rain	0·85
Total fall during the month	15·26
,, ,, year	49·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Aug.	0·23

ELSEWHERE will be found the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India, in which receipt is acknowledged of the Indian Budget estimates for the year 1878 79. Most of the details have already been made public by telegram, and in Mr. Stanhope's statement to the House of Commons, but the figures and particulars are set out in full in the documents above referred to.

THE Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from Hongkong stating that the usual dividend of £1 per share for the half year to 30th June will be paid, 1,00,000 dlrs. added to reserve (making this fund now 14,00,000 dlrs.) and 14,820 dlrs. carried forward.

THE case of Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell and W. G. Hall, partners in the late firm of W. Nicol and Co., was called on for a second hearing at the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday. The liabilities were entered in the schedule at Rs. 51,71,047 and Rs. 89,757. There was no opposition. Mr. Maxwell was sworn and discharged, while the case of Mr. Hall, who is not in Bombay, was postponed *sine die*.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes the following rule, which is substituted for Clause 2, Article VIII, of the Bengal Military Fund Regulations: —Surgeons-major who have subscribed as lieutenant-colonels after twenty years' service, will be eligible for enrolment in the grade of colonels from the date of completing twenty-seven years' service, but if the option be not availed of at the time specified, a health certificate will have to be furnished, and arrears adjusted from the expiration of the said term of twenty-seven years. The rule as regards veterinary officers remains unaltered.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 12th, state that in Madras slight rain fell during the week, more is required in parts; prospects continue fair. Good rain has again fallen in the Bombay Presidency, except in Sind, where locusts are doing some damage; rats are destroying crops in parts of the Deccan and of Dharwar; prospects are on the whole excellent. The rain in Bengal has been heavy, but more is still required in the Burdwan division and in Manbhoom; the early crops have suffered from inundation in Central and Eastern Bengal, and particularly in Furreedpore, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur, where the damage is reported to be serious. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has been heavy in parts and moderate in other places; a break is required in Bareilly and Kumaun; in Meerut cotton has been damaged by excessive rain; prospects continue to be favourable. In the Punjab good rain has fallen during the week; at Rawalpindi and Umballa 7 and nearly 3 inches fell respectively; prospects have improved in Jullundur and Peshawur; prospects though still unfavourable in Hissar and Ferozepore, have on the whole improved throughout the province. Beneficial rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and prospects are generally good. In British Burma there has been general, and in parts very heavy, rain; prospects remain good. Prospects also continue favourable in Assam, Berar and Mysore and Coorg. In Central India and Rajputana beneficial rain has fallen and agricultural prospects are very good. Prospects have improved in the Punjab; and in the rest of the Empire they continue favourable.

THE Bishop of Lahore has addressed a long letter to a contemporary bringing to the notice of the public a subscription which has been for some time afloat with the object of augmenting the fund for building a cathedral in the principal town of the Punjab. A building was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, the cost of constructing which be thirty thousand pounds. Of this sum one-sixth has been collected, and the Bishop hopes another sixth may be raised in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. His Lordship's appeal brings to notice also the poverty of Lahore in regard to churches of any kind. At present church-goers are driven to attend divine worship in a tomb which was built by an amorous heathen sovereign to the memory of a slave.

THE crop prospects of the Punjab have been very gloomy hitherto, and it is some satisfaction to note that the reports for the last week are more favourable. Loodiana has received an inch of rain, and both Lahore and Ferozepore a less amount. In the Peshawur district, scarcely any rain at all had fallen, till last week, when the uplands of Eusufzai and the Valley of the Indus obtained a fair supply. Prices in Peshawur are exceedingly high. The local Government has been compelled to raise the wages of all police constables in both the Kohat and Peshawur districts, from six rupees to seven, and to give an additional rupee to all other Government servants in those districts, whose rate of wage was five or six rupees per mensem.

THE Simla Municipality is more fortunate than that of Bombay, and is to have a new Town Hall, the Punjab Government having given a site for that purpose on "The Ridge."

THE grievances of the Army Medical Department have not been decreased by the distribution of honours on account of the late Afghan war. Only one medical officer on active service, Dr. Gibbons, has been given a C. B.-ship, and it is significant that prior to this reward he had been excluded from the Darbar at Safed Sang when the Amir met Sir Sam Browne in state. Apart from the dissatisfaction with which the new honours generally are looked upon, there is a soreness in the Department, in India, at this last slight under which it has to smart, which, the *Pioneer* thinks, may work much mischief among the younger members by destroying the interest in their work in war time.

THE *Englishman* has an article on the subject of the footing on which special correspondents are in future to be allowed to accompany and to write about British forces in the field. Our contemporary suggests "the appointment to the general staff of an officer of tact, ability, and standing, whose sole duty would be to deal with matters relating to the press. The function of such an officer should be restricted to criticism of press correspondence. To this there would be the one exception, that, under orders from the general commanding, he could stop any letter or telegram which might convey useful information to the enemy. The criticisms should take the form of remarks, appended to the telegrams and letters sent, which should be separate from the press matter, and signed by himself. Such remarks might be short, such as 'this statement is not borne out by the facts, which are * *' or again 'explanation of this message, which is partially true, is as follows. * *'"

IN spite of the recent statement from Madras that the harbour works at that port were "full of promise for stability," the Allahabad paper states that "a mass of reports have gone home on the subject, and that the abandonment of the whole project is contemplated as one of the possibilities that may ensue from this reference."

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar to the Lahore paper, dated August 15th, states:—"The Governor of Girishk visited Koker an yesterday; he was much taken with the Mountain Battery, especially the men. No cases of cholera among Europeans have occurred (at Kandahar) since the 9th instant, and there is a clean bill of health for Europeans and natives this morning. The Field Hospital was dissolved to-day. A convoy left India-ward yesterday. The general health is good."

THE English press are much exercised in respect to the distribution of the India Museum. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, the discussion which occurred in the House of Commons shows, as Mr. Fawcett said, how very easy it is to argue for economy in the abstract and yet to reject it altogether when applied to a particular case. No one disputed that the Indian Museum was maintained for the advantage of Englishmen, whether to inform their minds generally or to educate them in Indian designs. Yet India was to pay all the same; and Mr. Grant Duff, who moved the resolution, went off into the much wider question of an Indian and Colonial Museum. This, desirable as it may be in itself —and we believe the colonies are prepared to support such an institution—had really nothing to do with the matter in hand. The Government had resolved to make this museum more generally useful, and at the same time to save the revenues of India the cost of its maintenance. Now, however, that this decision has been come to in the face of protest from even such an advocate of economy as Sir George Campbell, it is certainly open to the opponents of extravagance to urge that the Secretary of State for India ought to show that he is equally in earnest in more important details.

ACCORDING to the Russian journal, the *Voice*, during the two years, 1877 and 1878, the number of soldiers transported by the Russian lines of railway amounted to not less than 2,623,483, and the sickness occurring during the transfer did not exceed 1.40 per 1,000. The journal adds that the despatch of sick and wounded from the seat of war, and their transit homeward, were so perfectly effected that not a single instance occurred of communication of an infectious disease from them to the general population. The Turkish soldiers sent prisoners to Russia after the battles of Plevna, Schipka, and Avliar, and the fall of Kars, exceeded 60,000, including many sick of contagious diseases. The escorts and attendants of the prisoners became infected with the maladies from which they suffered, and it was not until special measures were adopted in the trains by which they were transported that the danger of spread of infection from this source was controlled. This statement does not agree with previously-published information on the subject. During the time that the movements of the sick and wounded of the Russian army and of the Turkish prisoners were in progress, typhus was present in both armies, and it was frequently stated, apparently from efficient sources, that the disease had been communicated by the passing sick and prisoners to many communities in Russia and Caucasia. While the chief infecting agencies were said to be the prisoners, the sick of the Russian army were said to have played a not unimportant part as disseminators of the infection.

THE predictions of high rates or improved Eastern exchanges have not yet taken place, says the *Globe*. Bankers in the City attribute this state of things to the utter collapse in the silk market, causing the Chinese to hold on tenaciously to the article in the hope of obtaining better prices towards autumn. It is said that the quantity stored in Shanghai is over 2,000 bales, or, say in value, £2,000,000, which ordinarily would have been sold to the foreigner and absorbed so much silver, thus causing a greater demand for bar silver and dollars. To show the strain, however, in the money market in China, it is stated that foreign banks are getting from 20 to 30 per cent. on first class security. Another reason given, and apparently a very sound one, is the state of all Eastern produce markets, which have been and are extremely depressed. At the present moment, also, India has ceased exporting almost anything, her shipping season being over for a time. This fact alone is a solid reason for the stagnation in both silver and rupee drafts. It is, therefore, not surprising that the conduct of the financial members of the Indian Council should be so strongly commented upon throughout the empire. We have the same old story revived. "The Indian Council are smothering all life in Indian exchanges by the enormous quantities of their drawings." The amounts of weekly drawings have been increased when in common sense they should have been diminished. It is said now that the Indian Council have £7,000,000 voted for financing, they refuse to make any use of it. It is the opinion of all Eastern men of business that more demand for remittances will exist on the approach of the seed, jute, and indigo season, funds for which are generally provided in September and October, and shortly after cotton and rice tend to swell the volume of exports from India, and these articles coming in conjunction with the tea and silk from China and Japan, will naturally cause a marked increase in the absorption of silver and Indian drafts. It should be recollected that the Chinese will ultimately be compelled to part with their silk, as they will see the absurdity of paying 24 and 30 per cent. for advances. We should think that even a very fractional decrease in the weekly amount of the Council drafts would prevent such a steady fall in exchanges, such as we have witnessed during the past few weeks. With the continuous demand from Austria for uncoined metal, it is not unreasonable to predict a rise in Indian drafts in the course of a month hence, when funds will require to be forwarded to India for removal of its produce.

STATISTICS show that there is a steady growth in the amount of cotton goods exported from the United States. In the first half of 1879 there have been about 100,000,000 yards of cotton cloth exported abroad, besides over 18,000,000 yards sent to the British North American Provinces. This is a greater export for six months than was made during the entire fiscal year ending on June 30, 1878, when 75,807,431 yards were exported abroad, and 31,007,000 yards to the British North American Provinces. The chief destination of these goods is England. The shipments at present average 5,000 packages per week, of which about 3,000 packages go to England. The next markets in amount of goods taken are China, Brazil, the River Plate, Columbia, South Africa, Venezuela, and Mexico. The larger part of the goods sent to England are again distributed to the markets she supplies. This export trade in cotton goods steadily expands, and the demand both at home and abroad is so good that prices have advanced about 20 per cent. from those ruling at the lowest point of the recent depression. The prospective failure of the strike for higher wages by the cotton spinners at Fall Rivers, it is thought, will give stability to the cotton goods trade by keeping wages at about present rates, and consequently preventing much further advance in prices.

THE departure of the Jeannette in search of a passage to the North Pole is an event of more than local importance. The enterprise has been carried out at the expense of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, the same gentleman who bore all the expenses consequent upon Mr. Stanley's search for Dr. Livingstone. The officers and crew are assigned to duty on board the Jeannette for the purposes of the expedition by the Navy Department. The following shows the probable route of the Jeannette:—"Leaving San Francisco she will shape her course north-west for the Aleutian Islands, a distance of 2,100 miles, to Ounalaska Harbour, situate on the north side of Ounalaska Island. She will pass through the Unalga Pass from the Pacific Ocean into Behring's Sea. The prevailing winds are usually westerly, but after reaching about 500deg. north latitude calms and fogs prevail. From Ounalaska, after having coaled ship, she will proceed to St. Paul's Island, 240 miles distant. At St. Paul's is a trading post of the Alaska Commercial Company, and there she will receive a supply of sealskin clothing for the crew presented by the Alaska Company. From there she will sail for St. Michael's near the mouth of Yukon River, a distance of 500 miles from St. Paul's, where dogs, sledges, snow shoes, fur clothing, and a few natives will be taken on board. From St. Michael's she will proceed to St. Lawrence Bay, on the coast of Asia, a distance of 250 miles, for the purpose of obtaining news from Professor Nordenskjold's expedition, as well as to procure additional fur clothing and supplies. From St. Lawrence Bay the Jeannette will pass directly through Behring's Strait into the Arctic Ocean, shaping her course along the shore of Wrangel's or Killett's Land. From that time forward the real business of the expedition will commence, and the course they will pursue depends largely on circumstances and the wisdom of the commander."

THE New Testament Revision company meeting at Westminster have (the *Athenæum* says) made such progress in their work that the New Testament is likely to be published by the University Presses early in 1880. It is intended to issue in the first instance two editions, a large handsome octavo, and a small cheaper volume for more general use. The English and American companies are now busy with the final revision of passages in which the same Greek words are found, so as to bring the translation into greater harmony.

THE *Morning Advertiser*, referring to the honours which have been conferred in connection with the Afghan campaign, says there is not a word to be said against any one of the names in the list; but the public, more particularly in India, will observe with surprise that in no single instance have the services of the Bombay army been acknowledged. The names of General Primrose and General Phayre are conspicuous by their absence, though it was due to their unwearied efforts that General Stewart's *corps d'armée* did not starve. General Nuttall, who comanded the cavalry of General Biddulph, whose experience on the Sind frontier was of infinite assistance to the columns, and who held Kandahar while General Biddulph went to the Helmund and General Stewart to Kilat-i-Ghilzie, has received no recognition of his services; and even General Arbuthnot, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, who accompanied General Stewart, has been passed over. To ignore such officers in the distribution of honours on an occasion like the present is virtually to snub them, and this will be felt throughout the West of India. Sir Richard Temple is passed over also, though he certainly helped the troops at least as much as Mr. Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who is rewarded with a K.C.S.I. We content ourselves with drawing attention to these facts, which speak eloquently enough to those who know what has taken place in India since November last.

THE anti-English, Slavophil *Novoje Vremja* is singularly frank on the subject of the occupation of Merv, declaring that the matter is now beyond the sphere of diplomacy, and has become a purely military question. A Russian army is advancing at great cost and under enormous difficulties to accomplish a pre-determined task; and, if events should render it necessary for the accomplishment of its aims to take and occupy Merv, the military authorities on the spot will, of course, decide upon the matter, and it is too late now for any discussion on the subject to influence the course of events. Meanwhile great annoyance is felt here at the small progress which is being made by the expedition, and the opinion prevails among competent judges that it will not be possible to complete the undertaking during what remains of the present season. The size of the force collected is a serious obstacle to its advance, on account of the immense difficulty of transport. The whole problem, however, would be enormously simplified if Russia could make use of the roads in Persian territory south of the Gulistan Mountains. Russia's knowledge of the importance of this route was shown long ago when she established a naval station at Asharadb. At the present moment the strongest diplomatic pressure is being exercised on Persia to secure her friendly assistance to the expedition, and that aid is likely to take a very active form if English influence is not strong enough to prevent it.

BOMBAY.

BRANDING A WIFE.—A Hindu, named Dhaokoo Luximon, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting his wife.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be an additional ladies' night at the Bombay Gymkhana every week, viz., Friday, and a band will play there on that night instead of Saturday.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee, named Edulje Jamsetjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust. He was sentenced to five and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Tookaram Sewram, a servant employed in the workshops of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three charges of theft of property belonging to the company, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DOWDI AND NIMBOAON DACOITIES.—The three Ramoshis, Gunput wullad Tookaram, Gajia wullad Satwa, and Bhau wullad Tookaram, were on Tuesday found guilty by the jury, at the Poona Sessions and sentenced by Mr. Justice Newnham each to transportation for life.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Yesterday, George Carrol and four other seamen, of the British ship Rozellans, were convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of refusing to do duty for on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen, and were sentenced to two weeks rigorous imprisonment each, and further to pay the costs of the prosecution.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.—Encouraged by their last Sunday's success over the twenty and also to further test the strength of their eleven, the Parsee Cricket Club will play on Sunday next, the match "Eleven *vs.* Twenty-two," commencing at 10 a.m. Any good cricketer desirous of playing on the side of the twenty-two may send his name to the secretary, P. C. C., before Saturday next.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—At the Poona Sessions on Tuesday, Mahdew wullad Siwa, a convict in the Yerrowda Jail, who is working out a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment, was found guilty of attempting to murder a fellow convict, named Luckma bin Sooris, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Newnham to ten years' transportation, the sentence to commence at the expiration of the sentence he is at present undergoing.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day, commencing at 10-30 a.m., between the following:—

GYMKHANA.	UNITED C. C.
W. A. Ticker.	G. G. Craig.
W. Gardner.	H. E. Harrington.
T. H. Moore.	H. J. Harrington.
W. Lang.	F. Hutchens.
F. Hensley.	J. Hutchens.
W. Mellor.	D. Devlin.
A. R. Young.	L. McAfee.
W. E. Young.	E. McGarry.
A. Mull.	G. Somers.
W. M. Tennent.	A. Muirhead.
Another.	J. Nagle.

S. S. ASSYRIA.

THE following is the list of passengers of the Italian mail steamer Assyria which arrived in harbour yesterday morning in command of Captain G. Rocco:—

From Genoa.—Captain L. N. Mosse, Mr. Carle Hans
From Naples.—Colonel A. R. Clay.
From Aden.—Eight deck passengers.

THE RECENT MURDER AT LOWER MAHIM.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaon Police Court, Gopal Luximon who on his arrest by the police tendered his name as Gopal Krishna, together with Vittoo Rama, described as a barber; Mahadew Luximon, a toddy drawer; and Bhaoo Bappoo, a liquor shop-keeper, were charged before Mr. W. Webb with committing murder by wilfully causing the death of Gunputrao Appajee on or about the 8th instant.

The case was postponed for hearing till the 27th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear. On the application of Mr. Acting Superintendent McDermott, of the Mahim Division, the Magistrate allowed the prisoners to be retained in custody. The witnesses entered in the charge sheet for the prosecution are Govind Goosaijee, Shivram Lurkoo, Luximon Ramjee, Pandoo Narrayen, and the police officers who were connected in making enquiries in the case. The first four witnesses are the parties who were arrested by the police and gave the information which led to the arrest of the four prisoners.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE TOKUBSEY PATSHOHUND.

Mr. Badrooddin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE LUKHMIDAS NATHOOBHOY.

On Mr. Mankar's application, leave was granted to the insolvent to serve notices; and his interim order was extended for four months.

RE MOROBA SUNDERJEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. A composition deed had been prepared and signed by many of the creditors; but a difficulty was felt in getting in the Marwari creditors who held promissory notes for small amounts. The application was granted.

RE E. J. S. SHERWESBURY.

Mr. Mankar applied for the discharge of the insolvent, who described himself as a clerk. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 5,435. The insolvent was sworn and discharged.

RE HAMILTON MAXWELL AND W. G. HALL.

Mr. Lang applied that M. Maxwell be discharged. The discharge of Mr. Hall, who is absent from Bombay, was postponed *sine die*. There was no opposition; and Mr. Maxwell was sworn and discharged from liabilities amounting to Rs. 51,71,047 of the Bombay firm, and Rs 89,757 of the Kurrachee firm.

RE HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE BELGAONWALLA.

Mr. Jardine, for the Bank of Bengal, creditors for Rs 90,000, applied that the matter be allowed to stand over for six months for the examination of Mr. Arbuthnot, a material witness in the case. Insolvent was the agent of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., and resided at Nagpore. Distinct misrepresentations were made by him when he got the loan from the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore, of which Mr. Arbuthnot was then the agent. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,26,854; and there were no good assets.

Mr. Badrooddin, for the insolvent, said it would be a great hardship to postpone the case for six months, merely because the opposing creditors neglected a plain duty, namely, to examine Mr. Arbuthnot *de bene esse* before he left for England; and they did not object in what respect his evidence was material. The real debtors to the Bank were Finlay, Scott and Company, who had admitted the Bank's debt in their schedule, thereby acquitting the insolvent of his liability as far as they were concerned. Insolvent was merely their agent at Nagpore; the credits were negotiated with the Bank by Finlay, Scott and Company at Bombay and the insolvent merely cashed the notes sent to him and disposed of them in the manner directed by Finlay, Scott and Co. In no single instance had he received any money from the Bank for himself.

The Commissioner said the insolvent had an interim order, and as the case was an opposed one, it must stand over for six months as applied for.

RE HUSSUN KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The petition was presented on the 10th January last. Decrees had been passed against the insolvent in three suits, and he was apprehensive that the judgment creditors would proceed against his person. It was essential that he, as the senior partner of the firm, should have an opportunity of assisting the Official Assignee. Not having got an interim order, he had not been able to attend the Official Assignee's office. On Saturday last he was released on very heavy security; and there was not the slightest fear of his absconding. Unless he got an interim order, he could not even now attend the office of the Official Assignee. No affidavit in opposition had been served upon the insolvent's solicitors, and the learned counsel did not know on what ground the application was to be opposed.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Rampertab Hurbillas and Luljee Narrondjee, opposed the application. The insolvent's conduct had not been such as to entitle him to a protection order. His private books had not been deposited in court, and that was in itself a ground for refusing the application. He had shown a fraudulent preference to his father; and the Official Assignee had filed a suit against his father to recover 25 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Lang replied that there was no allegation on affidavit that Nursey Kessowjee had made away with a single rupee out of the assets of the firm. The whole of the 25 lakhs which stood nominally against his father was the amount for which he purchased shares for the firm. Kessowjee Naik had been examined in the matter and had given his explanations, since which no suit had been filed against him. The suit had yet to be tried; and it was highly probable that it might be dismissed when all the facts of it were known. The matter was yet to be investigated; and the learned counsel asked his Lordship not to assume anything against his client until the truth had been ascertained. As to the private books, Mr. Lang said his client had no private books whatever. In the books of the firm for every year, there was a personal account of Nursey Kessowjee; and there was therefore no need for him to keep any private books. It was not shown that insolvent had been guilty of any voluntary or fraudulent preference to his father.

The Commissioner said that, having heard both sides, he was clearly of opinion that the court could not grant an interim order in this case. The application was refused.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Hamilton Maxwell, Rs. 51,71,047 and Rs. 89,757. Atmaram Raghobe, a painter, Rs. 1,028. Waljee Mahomedbhoy, a merchant, Rs. 2,205. Mowjee Dyal, a merchant, Rs. 7,696. E. J. S. Shrewsbury, a clerk, Rs. 5,435. Abdool Qadur Ebram Sab, a servant, Rs. 922. Damjee Jadu, a dealer in earthen pots, Rs. 1,191. Dewchand Cheerchand, a dealer in trooty, Rs. 15,735. Burjorjee Manockjee Mody, late a photographer, Rs. 3,670. Rowjee Cuna, a boiler-maker, Rs. 1,451. Agerchand Dula, a carpenter, Rs. 514. Nagindas Fakirbhoy, a merchant, Rs. 35,463. Mulunjee Ramjee, a goldsmith, Rs. 6,283. Ebram Hasoo, a washerman, Rs. 804. Gawabai, a milk vendor, Rs. 1,097. Dhunna Bhicka, a coachman, Rs. 467.

THE VULTI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

In this case there are five prisoners who were this morning committed to the Sessions Court by Dr. A. G. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate. Their names are (1) Ghenoo bin Mahatanjee, (2) Tookaram bin Mahatanjee, (3) Zsiappa bin Mahatanjee, (4) Tookaram bin Narayan, and (5) Mhaseoo wullad Bala. The first four have been charged with having, on or about the 23th of April, 1879, committed dacoity in the village of Vulti, and with having in the months of March, April, and May belonged to a gang of persons habitually associated for the purpose of committing dacoity, and the last named prisoner with having dishonestly received property of which he knew possession had been transferred by dacoity. The particulars of the case are briefly these. On the night of the 28th April last a dacoity was committed at the village of Vulti, when dacoits to the number of about fifty, all armed, looted twelve houses. As far as the evidence at present shows, the following was the aggregate value of the property looted:—From the house of Devji Kinkram, Rs. 919; Dipoa Hurrichund, Rs. 332; Ranhoo Yessoo, Rs. 50; Vittoo Sudaji, Rs. 20, Savlia bin Vittoo, Rs. 325; and Rabbaji bin Raghoo, Rs. 90; total Rs. 1,786. As usual in such cases, the property taken away consists of gold and silver native ornaments and articles of wearing apparel. The first three prisoners made confessions before the Third Class Magistrate, but denied having done so before the committing magistrate, Dr. A. G. Fraser. The case is fixed for hearing before the Sessions Judge on Saturday next. Dr. Frazer has granted Sirdar Alli Allarukia, a sowar of the Poona Horse stationed at Sirur, a good conduct certificate, for having very carefully investigated this dacoity case and arrested the five prisoners against whom a *prima facie* case has now been made out.

INDIAN FINANCES.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes the following extracts from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 17th July:—

PARA. 1.—I have considered in Council the following letters from your Government:—

No. 70 B (Financial), dated the 28th of February 1879, forwarding the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1877-78.

No. 87 A (Financial), dated the 13th of March, forwarding the Regular Estimates for 1878-79, the Budget Estimates for 1879-80, and a copy of your Resolution, No. 1249, of the 13th March, explaining those Estimates.

No. 3 (Separate Revenue), dated the 13th of March, and No. 5, dated the 21st of March, relating to the Notification exempting from Customs duty certain imported cotton goods.

No. 138 (Financial), dated the 22nd of May, dealing with the question of the reduction of expenditure in India.

20. The following is your Budget Estimate for 1879-80:—

	£	£
Revenues and Receipts, Ordinary (India and England)	57,706,000	
Ditto, Productive Public Works	6,856,000	64,562,000
Expenditure, Ordinary—		
In India	48,027,500	
In England, Stores for India	1,314,000	
,, other charges	8,097,500	
	57,439,000	
Ditto, on Productive Public Works	8,478,000	65,917,000
Leaving an estimated deficit of		1,355,000
The capital expenditure on Productive Public Works is estimated at		3,500,000

21. In the total Ordinary Revenue you anticipate a decrease of 412,888l. as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1878-79. The principal headings under which you expect an increase are the following:—Forest, where an improvement of 78,005l. is expected after the depression of the previous year; Excise, 159,000l., from a general recovery in most of the provinces; Assessed Taxes, 27,000l., due to the collection of arrears in Bengal; Provincial Rates, 69,000l., in consequence of the imposition of the Famine Cess in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during three-fourths of the year, which is estimated to produce 82,500l., while less arrears will be collected in Madras than in 1878-79; Salt, which is estimated to realize 100,000l. more than in the previous year, notwithstanding the loss of 150,000l. expected as the result in 1879-80 of the reduction of duty in Northern India on the 25th of June 1878; and Post Office, the increase of 73,000l. under which heading is balanced by an additional expenditure of about the same amount. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 293,000l. in Land Revenue, owing the collection of arrears being expected to be less in Bengal and the North-West Provinces; of 193,000l. in Customs, in consequence of the remission of duty on the importation of certain classes of cotton goods at an eventual loss of 200,000l., though the sacrifice in 1879-80 is estimated not to exceed 70,000l., and of the revision of the tariff involving a further loss of 42,000l.; of 347,000l. in Opium, as the unusually large receipts of 1878-79 are not anticipated in the year 1879 80; and of 156,628l. in Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, &c., the balance of the Famine Grant of the Military Funds being now exhausted. From Productive Works an increase of 286,948l. is expected, a considerable improvement being hoped for in the receipts from State Railways.

22. The

reason the central Government refused to allow Lord Lawrence any authority over the military forces, and this was one of our greatest troubles. Fortunately, the military chiefs were English officers, and did their best loyally to help him and carry out his measures; but I well recollect one time, when Nicholson had carried off some guns he needed from Jullundhur without authority, it nearly brought on a rupture with the General, as done without his being consulted. Sir John Lawrence's tact and skill were beautifully shown by the way in which he got over that difficulty, but he remarked at the time that it had made him very anxious. At Rawal Pindee, of course, Campbell was helping most heartily, and when the Jhelum news came a council was at once held at Lawrence's house of all the commanding officers, and nearly half the force at the station was sent off almost within an hour with orders to do the 60 or 70 miles in two days, and to retrieve the disaster. I recollect our finding the supply of powder carcasses deficient, and Sir John at once decided to send off all with the reinforcements, leaving us dependent on what Colonel Cox could make up during the night as far as possible. It was always thus with him. The place where he was never seemed to him of any importance, and Mr. Thornton had to point out earnestly to him that the news of an accident to him would be a cause of serious evil to others before he could get him to take any care of his own safety. In fact, a few days after this, in spite of the Jhelum and Sealkote mutinies, we drove down to Lahore in the ordinary mail cart, without even a mounted policeman as escort. Lahore was very trying. Lord Lawrence was not well, suffering from overwork of years and he had not been in plains because of the hot weather, for some years. The rooms also had to be kept rather dark, owing to the heat, and he was already suffering from the pain in his eyes which subsequently caused him such serious illness; but he never gave in for an hour. Every morning, as the mail came in, every letter was at once disposed of, and we had to exert ourselves to see the orders carried out and all replies sent out that day without fail. It was a great boon to those who worked under him to know for certain that they would get their orders by return of post without a chance of delay, and the marvellous rapidity and decision of his work alone rendered this possible. The way he used to clear off the piles of papers we put before him, each one fairly taken and finished as it came, was very impressive. No difficult or troublesome reference was put aside till he had finished the lighter ones which looked so inviting just below, and the vast piles of accounts of the Grand Trunk Road which were then coming in were as carefully looked through and criticised as if no mutiny was occupying our attention. One of the great points of strength of the Punjab was the steadiness and regularity with which the machine of government went on everywhere, in spite of the excitement. Lord Lawrence never allowed this as an excuse for any neglect of the most ordinary duty, and hence the Sikhs felt that we could not really be in much trouble, as we showed no neglect or anxiety. He allowed me to carry on the work of my own court in addition to my duties with him, because of the tranquillizing effect of the land suits in such a troublesome part of the country, where his own brother had been seized and imprisoned by the landowners' troops in the form of hostages, and the result showed he was right. These same landowners were so anxious about their land claims that instead of giving trouble as before, they raised levies and guarded our officers and treasuries, and escorted treasure parties themselves, enabling us to withdraw our armed police for other duties.

I have already, I fear, written a letter too long for your columns, and yet instances crowd on my memory of special acts of vigour which would fill many a letter. When we received the news of the Gogaira rising it was nearly midnight, but Sirdar Nihal Singh was at once sent off to the city to collect every pony or vehicle he could find, and Lawrence drove down to the military cantonments himself, and saw the troops off before daylight with urgent orders from himself not to lose a moment, and the troops thus got into Gogaira an hour before the insurgents reached it. Had Sir John not asserted himself thus, the station must have been sacked and every European in it murdered. A much grander act, and one which should rouse the heart of every Englishman, was his express journey to Delhi, after its capture, when he heard of the excessive vigour of the triumphant soldiery at the best. He at once went down the 300 miles on the ordinary mail cart, and after carefully hearing on the spot all the reasons to be urged, decided to check this excessive vigour, as he considered that the example made was sufficient. Anyone who has travelled in an Indian mail cart in the hot weather of the dry Indian pains will know what a journey this was, and undertaken solely to save the lives of men believed to be rebels. But he was always careful of human life, even in such a time of excitement, and I recollect well the unhesitating way in which he refused to allow the disarmed troops at Lahore to be marched to th central goal for safe custody, because he said it would drive them to unavailing resistance and cause needless bloodshed, and yet we could ill spare the strong force of Europeans needed to guard them, while their numbers were a constant source of danger to us; but as I said before, he never thought of his own security.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR BRANDRETH.

East India Club, July 21.

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 31.

THE Government has furnished for publication an abstract of Admiral Ammon's report on the Paris Inter-Oceanic Canal Congress, wherein Admiral Ammon declares that the first sitting had within it two parties of speculators, one advocating the Nicaragua and the other the Panama route; that the latter has been carried through the congress notwithstanding the irrefragable proof of the impracticability of the route, through a system of appointing delegates; that able engineers generally favoured the Nicaragua route; that the proposed *canal a niveau* by the Isthmus of Panama, either with or without a tunnel, has been shown to be hopelessly impracticable if considered as a commercial question; and he recommends the calling of another congress of competent engineers to consider the question. The report is stronger than the earlier statements, some of which I telegraphed you. It would appear that while Washington advises are that Admiral Ammon's course is fully approved by the Government, and also by letters received from many influential men throughout the country, the American Press strongly sustain Admiral Ammon, and the widespread belief of the impracticability of the Panama route, with possible political complications hereafter with the United States Government indicate that no American capitalist will invest in the scheme under present auspices. The Credit Lyonnais has a branch office in New York opened for stock subscriptions, while news telegrams from Paris represent M. de Lesseps as saying at Bordeaux that American support has been secured for the Darien project. Diligent inquiry in this country fails to confirm this statement. Most of the leading American journals to-day discuss the subject advocating the proposal to call another congress of experienced engineers under the auspices of the United States. The *New York Tribune* says that some other route might be found better, cheaper, and safer than that by Panama: and, while American sentiment favours the undertaking, it is in no spirit of opposition that American engineers declare the Panama route has fatal defects, and that more time should be taken for examination of the plans. They speak because they happen to know and wish to prevent the commission of a colossal blunder. The *New York World* says it may be taken for granted, from the point of view of politics, that the American people will not look quietly upon the building up of foreign propinquity to what is termed the vital line of connexion the Atlantic and Pacific domains of the Republic. The *New York Times* says it is hardly possible, in the face of the demonstrated impossibility of securing navigable waters at the ocean level by the Panama route, that anything like the required amount of subscriptions can be obtained. The certainty is declared by American capitalists and the opposition by the United States Government will go far to kill the scheme to which M. de Lesseps has so rashly lent the weight of his name. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* says it is becoming well understood that the Panama Canal scheme was adopted by a select d, not to say packed, Paris Congress and can meet with little favour in this country, because the choice of the route was controlled by personal speculative considerations, and not made because of engineering or commercial advantages, there never having been a survey, in an engineering sense, of the Panama route in view of the construction of the canal. Therefore there can be no trustworthy estimate of the cost of the work, contrary to the judgment of all the American engineers acquainted with the country where the prospectus locates the proposed canal. The ocean level of the canal there is regarded as utterly impracticable. The attempt failing as it must do, after large amounts of capital have been sunk in it, must have the effect of postponing indefinitely the construction of a canal on a practical route such as is proposed by Lake Nicaragua. The *Ledger* recommends a re-examination of the subject by a conference of skilled engineers.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.—Monseigneur Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, has at length received definite intelligence of the arrival of the Nyanza portion of the Algerian Missionary Society's expedition to the Lake District of Equatorial Africa. In a letter, dated February 18, Pere Livinhac, its leader, refers to a previous letter, which has apparently miscarried, and states that his party reached Ankoumm, or Kadama, on the south-west of Lake Victoria, in the early part of January. They intend to remain there while two of their number visit King Mtesa and ascertain whether they had better remain where they are or establish themselves in some other part of his kingdom. The messengers started by water on January 20 and were expected to return about the middle of March. Though not much is said on the subject, and no details are given, the expedition appears to have met with serious difficulties before leaving Usoyanyembe. Pere Livinhac states that, notwithstanding their obtaining £2,000 through Arab traders at Tabora, they are again reduced to great extremities, and he expresses a fear that unless further supplies are at once sent from the coast they will all die of hunger. Pere Livinhac complains that everything is excessively dear, owing "to the peculiarity of Protestant missionaries and English explorers." The reinforcements for the Nyanza and Tanganyika missions left Algiers for Zanzibar on June 29. They consist of twelve missionaries and six Pontifical Zouaves, the latter selected from a large number of applicants.—*Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.*

EXPLORATION IN KAFIRISTAN.—Major Tanner, of the Indian Survey, who accompanied Sir Samuel Browne's column in the recent Afghanistan campaign, has undertaken, since the conclusion of the war, an exploratory journey of adventurous and perilous character into the mountain home of the Sia-posh Kafirs, north of Jellalabad. Letters have been received from him since his arrival at Aret, in the hills. He left Mir Ahmed Khan's fort in the evening of the 17th of May, with four Chugunis and three of his own men: the Mullick Asim Khan, son of Mir Ahmed Khan, accompanying him part of the way. The journey was beset with danger from the commencement, being through country inhabited by enemies of Major Tanner's guides, and the marched had to be made in the night. Thus the party got safely past Budiali, and reached the friendly village of Shulut. From Shulut they ascended to 7,300 feet, and enjoyed the magnificent prospect—Kund and its spurs and valleys to the north, with the village of Aret, belonging to Akbar Khan, 2,000 feet below them; on the north-east a broken ridge running down on the horizon from Kund to the Kunar, and bounding the valley in this direction, and to the east and south the Kunar and Mazar Durra, backed by the peaked hills that separate the Mohmands from the Kunar people, Jellalabad looked hot and dusty, and beyond it the Safed-koh loomed faint in the distance. The hills up which they had climbed were clothed in trees, including all kinds of garden trees growing wild, and on the ground in shady places were strawberries and many ferns. Birds were plentiful, and their cries and notes resounded all around. The upper limit of fir-trees is just 7,000, feet, as on the Safed-koh. Aret, where Major Tanner was then staying, is a very large village on a steep slope, surrounded by terraces, made with great labour. Five or six hundred feet below it a noisy mountain stream rushes down in its descent from Kund. The houses number many hundreds. The villagers possess cows, sheep, and goats of very small breeds. Major Tanner corroborates former accounts as to the position of women among the Kafirs. He says they talk freely with the men, and talked to the people of his party, asking the news. He saw one child playing with a doll in a doll's cradle, which, he says, reminded him of childhood in his own country.—*Proceedings of Roya Geographical Society.*

THE NEWMAN HALL DIVORCE SUIT.

THIS case, as we stated in yesterday's impression, is creating considerable sensation in London society, in consequence partly of the position occupied by the rev. petitioner.

We give below the evidence of Mrs. Hall, the respondent; who, on being called and examined by Mr. Willis, Q.C., said:—I was married to Mr. Newman Hall at Hull, in 1846. We lived in Hull for six or seven years, and came to London about 1854. Our home was at Finchley-road. Sometimes after my marriage I began to suffer in my mind. I was despondent, and had to confine myself to my room.

You were in such a state, I believe, that it was not desirable you should be left alone?—I was afraid to be left alone. That state of mind continued from time to time for several years.

A letter written by Mr. Hall sympathising with his wife's condition, and remarking that the brain was a most difficult thing to deal with, was here put in.

You were seen by one or two medical men?—Yes. I was recommended a great deal of open air exercise, and especially horse exercise. Mr. Hall was present and concurred in the proposal. I had taken horse exercise previously, but not regularly until 1865. Mr. Hall would sometimes ride with me, and I have gone with him on occasional services he has gone to perform. I remember going down to Tring for the hunting season.

The place you had to go to was an hotel?—Yes.

Who went?—Myself, Mr. Hall, and Mrs. Tranmer. We were invited by Mr. Ives, who is now dead.

Did you on that occasion for the first time go hunting?—Yes, I went for a long gallop—all of us—to see if I would be able to do a day's hunting. We went to a hunting party. Mr. Hall was there and appeared to be the most jovial of the party.

After returning from that visit did you go subsequently to Tring for the hunting season?—Yes; with the consent of Mr. Hall I stayed at Mr. Richardson's. Mrs. Richardson asked me to join the family circle, and we became more and more friends.

Where did you first see Mr. Frank Richardson?—I don't exactly remember. He was very young and at school. I recollect, after a hunting party, being introduced to him by his brother Thomas. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Richardson came to live in London. The eldest son went as a veterinary surgeon to Bedfordshire. I think Mr. Hall at the time had as much regard for the Richardsons as I had. I invited the Richardsons to my residence at Finchley. About this time Frank Richardson obtained an appointment in London. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson left London in 1869 and went to Newcastle. I suffered much from sleeplessness, complaining that even I should have given him. I remember Frank Richardson furnishing a room at his mews; we made him some presents for that purpose. Frank Richardson afterwards made my husband a present of a pair of fur gloves. I kept a riding habit at Frank Richardson's stables, in order that I might have one there in case I should at any time drive there.

Is it correct to say that Frank Richardson is not your equal?—I think he is quite my equal—in many things I consider him my superior. Newman Hall was not so intimate with him as I was; he was away, you know, at the chapel, preaching the Gospel. He suggested to me to postpone my visit to Llandudno till he went away, and that I should then take Frank Richardson with me, as I should then have some one to walk with me. At Llandudno I received several kind letters from my husband, hoping that I was taking Frank Richardson plenty of excursions. When I returned Mr. Hall received me very kindly; but there was something about it that I did not like. One evening Mr. Hall came into the room where Mr. Richardson was sitting, and gathering himself up he said, "From this moment I forbid smoking in my house as inconsistent with the character of a minister of the Gospel." Richardson remained in the house all that night. The next morning I told my husband that as to the smoking I thought his goings on with Mary Wyatt—about which I behaved so nobly—were far more inconsistent with the character of a minister of the gospel. After that my husband was away for three nights, and the servants the first night sat up for him with a hot supper until five in the morning (laughter). Mr. Richardson informed me that Mr. Hall had been to him at the stables, and warned him that I was a dangerous woman, saying, "I should have been the most popular man in England if it had not been for my wife" (laughter). Sir H. James objected to this conversation being received, and the President ruled in his favour.

Witness—When I went to Brighton, Mr. Richardson met me at the station to tell me where to put my horses. We had friends in Brighton. He had meals with me and I always breakfasted with him. I also rode out with him.

Mr. Willis—Have you ever been guilty of adultery with Richardson at Brighton?

Witness (emphatically)—Never.

Did you occasionally kiss Richardson?—Oh, yes, in the presence of my husband or anybody. It was an ordinary affair. I kissed him every night and every morning, as Mr. Hall has kissed his lady friends (laughter). He always kissed his lady friends at any time of the day (renewed (laughter.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

As the cross-examination of the respondent elucidates some otherwise obscure points we give it *verbatim*.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry James.—I think you were born in 1838?—I am told so.

Will you give me the date of your first refusal to live with your husband?—I cannot say.

Was it in 1848?—I always objected to it.

Did you refuse to live with him six years before you left?—I think it was much longer.

Did you give Mr. Hall any reason?—Bitter dislike.

At that time you were about 34 or 35 and Mr. Hall about 40?—You can calculate.

Was Mr. Hall kind to you?—Yes; up to the time he knew Mary Wyatt.

Have you forgotten to ask about Mary Wyatt, and it is a matter of great importance.

Witness—That is the point in my case. The whole thing hangs upon it.

Sir James Hannen [to Mr. Willis].—You had better reserve the question for re-examination.

When did his kind manner to you alter?—I should think two or three years before I left. I observed a great alteration just before he went to America.

You made a charge against your husband of having committed adultery?—Yes, and I do make the charge.

When did you first make the charge?—When I came to the opinion It was some time before I left.

Up to your leaving did you believe it?—I thought it.

Did you believe it in 1873 and 1874?—I did.

Why did you not charge it in the former suit?—Because my friends recommended me not to. They said it would look like revenge. I took my own course this time, and I think I have acted wisely.

How long before you left your husband did you suspect him?—I do not know.

You must give me some answer?—I cannot. You can't force me. I know what you are leading up to—my letters. I never mentioned the gross subject in my letters. If I did I should have had gross insults thrown at me, I therefore avoided it.

And you remained under the roof of a husband who you thought had committed adultery?—I remained knowing that he committed himself with this woman, but you will see by my letters I was leading what is false.

The Judge (to Witness).—I beg of you to answer the questions put to you. You have a gentleman representing you who will protect you from any improper questions.

Witness.—These questions are improper.

Mr. Willis.—I hope Mrs. Hall will give an answer to the questions put to her.

Witness (weeping).—Am I to have all these clevermen arrayed against me, and I endeavouring to tell you the truth? Let me wait a little, I'll recover in a moment.

Mr. Willis.—I must ask you, Mrs. Hall——

Witness pettishly.—I won't.

Examination continued.—I wrote a letter, in which I stated I never found fault with Mr. Hall's conduct towards Mary Wyatt, but I did so in fear.

Did you write this, knowing it was untrue?—I did. I never told an untruth in my life, and I will not now do so without a protest. (The witness commenced crying again)

In October, 1869, you took the trouble to write three full sheets to assure your husband that you did not feel any blame towards him?—I did blame him.

When at Llandudno you wrote to say you tried all you could, and would leave no stone unturned to honour Miss Wyatt when you believed her to be an adultress with your husband?—Yes; and it was very wicked to do it.

Again you wrote, "I am sure I never did find fault with your conduct to Miss Wyatt." Did you believe then that they had committed adultery?—I did write it, but for many years I was insulted, and brutal things said of me, but the quarrels between my mother and Newman Hall made my home often a hell upon earth, and it was all about Miss Wyatt (tears). I had lost all affection for Newman Hall, and I have lost all respect for him.

Sir H. James.—I must put these words of your own to you.

Witness.—You shall get nothing untrue out of me although you are a clever little man I know (laughter).

Sir H. James.—Was it true as you wrote in October, 1869, "that you would act in every way to show your husband that you approved of his intimacy with Miss Wyatt?"—To the world, but not to him. Ask him! (laughter).

I may understand that—although you always acted and said, "I never blamed you——

Witness.—Stop a moment. Not always, because we had serious quarrels.

You say, "I never blamed you. Why did you say that?—I cannot tell.

Then in another case, in October, 1869, you said you did not remonstrate with him about Mary Wyatt?—The very things I did for peace's sake are now brought against me. (With warmth.) I would not be engaged in such a case.

Then you say that you would be delighted to see her?—On paper I say it.

Then you write to thank her for a "splendid" book she had given?—Yes.

When was that?—I don't know in what year.

In his letter to you Mr. Hall said, "I have several times explained fully to you what I did say, but denied your interpretation of it. When you said you would refuse to live with me I said that in most countries your letter would be a legal divorce, and justify me in living with some one else."—I never meant that I should be justified in so acting in the sight of God.

Will you tell me when it was that you first went to Tring?—Between 1861 and 1864, I believe.

You have said that when you remonstrated with him for his conduct when you were at Brighton you used the term "extreme love for Frank Richardson?"—No, not extreme love.

It did exist?—I might have said such a love existed, but the expression was misconstrued.

Did Mr. Hall tell you he should have to live with other ministers on the occasion he went to Paris and you complained of your not being taken?—He did not.

Did he shortly after that visit take you to Paris?—He did because of what I said of his going without me, and of his being uncomfortable there. It was Mr. Tranmer who told me that on his first visit he was accompanied by Miss Wyatt.

Do you make that charge against your husband?—I make it on the strength of the information given me by Mrs. Tranmer. I cannot tell you any more.

You said that he was there under very uncomfortable circumstances?—I did, and I may say indecent circumstances. I believed up to yesterday that he was there with Miss Mary Wyatt, but after the extraordinary things told here yesterday by Mrs. Tranmer I don't know what to believe.

Did you call at the place where Mr. Hall lodged in Paris?—We did.

Did you then inquire had your husband a young lady with him when he was last in Paris?—I did not.

Did you then believe he had been?—I did not.

Did you suspect?—I cannot say that.

I must insist on an answer. Had you a suspicion?—When you are calm I will tell you.

Do you consider me excited?—You are not calm. I will answer the truth if I were to keep you here a year.

My question is this—if you had suspicion of impropriety with Mary Wyatt, why did you not inquire about it when you went to that house in Paris?—I had no suspicion till after I left that landlady, when Mrs. Tranmer told me about Miss Wyatt. I then charged him with it—that is the truth.

Why did you not go to the landlady's again and inquire about it?—I would not do it—I was anxious to screen Newman Hall.

When was it Captain Cotton was last in your house?—In August, 1868.

When did Richardson come to London with Potts?—I think in 1863.

Did he keep a livery stable?—No. I understood he was a man with money, and was a trainer of racehorses.

Was Richardson his manager?—I think so.

Did he commence his visits as soon as he arrived in London?—As soon as I knew.

Was he in the habit of smoking with you from the first?—It was no habit of his—he hated it.

Did he hate smoking?—No he smoked like other men—except they belonged to the Anti-Smoking Society (a laugh). It was smoking there he did not like.

Did you not smoke cigarettes?—It was no habit of mine. I may have smoked a cigarette on one or two occasions.

Is it true that Anne Greig came up with a box of cigarettes for you?—I do not know the fact.

What did Frank Richardson smoke?—I don't know.

But you were with him night after night when he was smoking?—Not with him alone, there was often a party of five or six.

But you must have seen what he smoked?—How can I tell after ten years what a man smoked?

In 1869 did Mr. Hall complain of your sitting up in the kitchen night after night?—He did not.

Did he not tell you that complaints had been made to the servants?—He did not.

Did he tell you how as willing you should remain in the library, but he could not permit smoking in the kitchen?—He never used such a word.

On October 25 Mr. Hall wrote, with respect to smoking in the kitchen, that that custom having been suspended, should not be resumed—he had said so before, and he saw no reason to alter his opinion?—He did.

Did he not write, "I do not restrict your friendships; invite your own friends as before, but I must request that this smoking in the kitchen be not resumed." Did you comply with that request?—I did not.

He had offered you the library?—Not to smoke in.

I thought you did not smoke?—Not myself, but other people.

Was it your objection that your husband forbade you to stay in the back kitchen?—I would much rather have been in the library.

What other restrictions except this did he put on you—He said that I should not put on my habit at Frank Richardson's.

Did you see Frank Richardson on Monday, the 18th of October?—I did.

Did Richardson tell you that he had had an interview with Mr. Hall?—Yes.

Did you know of his writing a letter to Mr. Hall?—I did.

Did you assist him in writing it?—No.

Where did he write it?—In his own room. At the same time I wrote one to Mary Wyatt.

Did he write to Mr. Hall—"Since seeing you this morning I have fully considered all you have said with regard to my conduct. I do not see anything wrong. Ladies frequently borrow riding habits, and the room used by them is kept strictly private. . . . I must decline to evince any coolness towards Mrs. Hall, who has been very kind to me?" Was that letter written with your approbation?—I should say it was.

Did Frank Richardson tell you that Mr. Hall had asked him not to mention it because it would give you pain?—No he told him that I was a dangerous woman.

What did he tell you?—He told me that Mr. Hall had told him to be careful of me, because I was a dangerous character, and that he would have been the most popular man in England, if it had not been for me.

Did you learn from him that Mr. Hall was anxious that he should not visit you at your house?—I cannot recollect.

Sir James Hannen.—Try and remember.

Witness.—How can I remember? It is ten years ago. You could not do it yourself.

Did Richardson show a letter of October 23 which Mr. Hall had sent to him?—I do not remember.

In that letter Mr. Richardson states that his promise was given without proper deliberation, and that on further consideration he could not act towards Mrs. Hall in the manner requested. Did you see the letter before it was sent?—I don't remember. I think I did.

Were you aware at this time that Mr. Hall had prohibited Mr. Richardson from coming to his house?—Yes.

Did you know that before you sent your letter containing the conditions upon which you would return home?—I do not know.

Did you receive a letter from your husband in which he prohibited you from having any further intercourse with Richardson?—I did.

Did you comply with that prohibition?—I did not. I had lost all respect for him, and I knew that he wanted to divorce me and marry Mary Wyatt.

How long before you went to Brighton did you know Richardson had business there?—I don't know.

Was it with your approval that the room for Mr. Richardson was got?—It was with my approval, and Mrs. Tranmer got the room for him.

Did you object to her doing so?—I did not.

Here Witness persisted in making a speech, and the judge intervened.

Sir H. James, resuming the cross-examination.—Now, Madam——

Witness.—I know what you are going to say. I could make speech for you. I wish I was my own counsel (a laugh). I am here to speak the truth, but the way you require me to answer would convey an untruth, and not one of you can tell me how to get out of the difficulty.

Sir H. James.—Night after night at Brighton you were sitting up with Richardson?

Witness.—Not night after night.

Well, the two nights before your mother came down?—It was only one night, for we went the other night to the theatre.

When some person came in and said it was late, how late was it?—I do not know.

Was it three o'clock in the morning?—I should think not.

Was there any gin drunk on those nights?—I do not know.

Surely you can remember if you had any gin or brandy?—I had whatever was going on, but can you remember after ten years what you drank on any particular night?

You did not look out to see who it was?—No.

Did you hear whether the person went downstairs?—No.

Did Mr. Richardson go to the door to see who it was?—No.

What was he doing?—He was reading the paper.

If the week was not finished, can you give any reason for leaving?—I should think that the week was finished.

Were you in the habit of kissing Richardson when you were at Brighton?—Yes. I used to kiss him from the time he was a boy.

Were there any other persons whom you were in the habit of kissing?—Yes; my cousins.

Any others besides your cousins?—I cannot remember.

Try?—Can you remember every girl you kissed (laughter).

Did you address him as my darling Frank?—I do not know that I did. I should think I used the term "dear."

While you were at Brighton, you came to London. Did Frank Richardson meet you when you came to London?—Sometimes.

Can you give me the date when Richardson told Mr. Hall that he did not see you when he had done so?—No.

When was that?—On the day when I came up to tax Newman Hall about the detectives.

How long after this did he tell you that he had told Mr. Hall that he had not seen you?—I cannot say.

Did he tell this falsehood to screen you?—Yes.

To screen you from what?—Because he knew that Mr. Hall had said such nasty things.

Did you not at this time know Mr. Hall had forbidden him the house?—No, I did not know.

Have you represented to jury that all your doings at Brighton met with the approval of your mother?—She did not know all about my interviews.

Did you tell her why you left your husband?—I did, but I did not tell her all about Mary Wyatt.

Did you ever burn an unopened letter from your mother?—No ever, that I remember.

What made your mother angry with you?—Because she feared I was going to adopt extremes.

Was there not some talk about the possibility of your destroying something valuable id connection with your having burned letters unopened which had come to you?—Now I remember there was.

Why did you burn those letters?—Because I supposed they were bothering me for my refusing to allow Mary Wyatt to come to the house.

You remember the letter in which Mr. Hall asked you to come home on condition that you gave up Richardson?—Yes.

And you refused those terms?—Yes, absolutely.

The Court then adjourned.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, a fearful accident took place at Baligharriah. A son of a seminder, aged about eighteen, was trying to open a brass case containing gunpowder, which had been kept for a long time, to be used when required. He, intending to prepare some fireworks, and tried every means to open the case, but all in vain. At last, he began to strike it with a *katary*. Instantly the gunpowder blew up with a great noise, and the boy was thrown prostrate to the ground. His brother was in the next room, and, hearing the noise, came in, and found him lying senseless, with his clothes burning. He now lies in a precarious state.—*Indian Daily News.*

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